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Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania,
17–21 September 2018

Draft report

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Addendum

Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

1. At its fourth meeting, on 18 September 2018, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa". The Meeting had before it a note prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONLAF/28/4) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa.

2. As of 19 July 2018, replies were received from the Governments of Algeria, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Eswatini and the United Republic of Tanzania. After that date, completed questionnaires have been received from Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia and Zambia.

3. The Secretary made an introductory statement. During the discussion, statements were made by Egypt, Liberia, Namibia, Mauritius, Benin, Chad, Morocco, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, the Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Zambia and Algeria.

4. The Meeting discussed action taken by Governments to implement the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-sixth Meeting and highlighted actions taken in relation to specific recommendations.

5. Regarding effective national and regional strategies to address drug trafficking at sea many countries reported on close cooperation of and information exchange between the security services involved in countering trafficking of drugs by sea. Some countries reported on having taken action on operational cooperation in patrolling coastlines.

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6. Some delegations noted that strong surveillance of smaller boats was needed as they were used to offload drugs from larger boats and transport them to unmarked landing places.

7. One delegation highlighted the challenge of not having dedicated maritime police with a mandate to counter drug trafficking.

8. On the recommendations regarding new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants and the diversion of precursors some delegations reported on new control measures and updated laws for NPS.

9. One delegation noted that ephedrine was imported by criminals and diverted to local methamphetamine labs. A rate of diversion from legally imported sources of over 50 per cent was noted in this regard. The adverse health consequences and environmental hazards associated with the production of methamphetamine was also highlighted.

10. Reference was made to private companies importing larger quantities of precursor chemicals than required with the aim of diversion. In this regard a legal review was recommended in case law enforcement would not have sufficient grounds for intervention in such cases. In this connection the problem of transit shipments was mentioned.

11. Some delegations reported on strict import/export licensing in compliance with the provisions stipulated by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

12. One delegation reported that the country, in pursuit of better control of often diverted substances, would now require prescriptions for medication containing codeine and tramadol which were now controlled by special permits.

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